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The People.

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THE PEOPLE

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FOR THE 100,000.

Call of New Hampshire's State Committee, S. L. P.

Fellow Wealth Producers:—

What is a name?

A name is a word used to distinguish persons, things or conditions. We may see two conical shaped instruments conveying liquid from a broad mouthed vessel into the neck of a bottle, they appear the same, we see them performing exactly the same functions, how are we to distinguish them? We may distinguish them by merely applying a name to each. The one is a tunnel, the other a funnel. We may see two sets of men take seats in the United States Congress, one set in the year 1893, the other in 1897; each set declares the other to be rascals, and each seems to tell the truth. Under the management of either we see shut-downs of mills and cut-downs of wages; they appear the same, we see them performing exactly the same functions, how are we to distinguish them? We may distinguish them by simply applying a name to each, the one are Democrats and the other Republicans.

While the subject of the recent wage reductions in the cotton mills occasions reference to the two sets of men who have alternately displaced each other in the last four presidential administrations, we do not mean when applying the names Republican and Democrat to separate the two, but merely to distinguish between two specimens of the same element, as Mr. Thomas C. Brophy, recent Socialist Labor party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, so aptly put it, "the so-called Democrats and so-called Republicans are but two links of a sausage made from the same capitalist dog."

Most of the New Hampshire working people have heard of the sweeping reduction in wages among the textile mill operatives, and many have felt its awful effect, but in the light of the flowery promises made by capitalist politicians in the late campaign, and in the face of the present conditions among the working-class, who among them can accept as plausible the excuses offered by mill managers and newspapers?

If true, the reduction was necessary to meet Southern competition, it may be asked, what is to prevent Southern mill managers making counter-reductions, thereby re-establishing their former competitive relationship to Northern mills?

At this juncture many are apt to reach the conclusion that in such an event the capitalist would simply have failed to benefit themselves, and at the same time positively injuring the workers; such a conclusion, however, is far from being correct.

While it is true such reduction operates to curtail the purchasing power of the mill operatives to buy their own and other products, and to that extent diminishes the demand for cotton cloth, it does NOT diminish the PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY nor value of plant as MEASURED IN LABOR VALUES, but, on the contrary, INCREASES IT. It is a fact, familiar even to little school children, that to diminish one of the terms of a proportion, increases the relative value of the other. Against the mill managers the newspapers pour forth a volume of reproach, to "jolly" the working class, intermingled with adroit defense of the stockholders against "Southern competition;" in consequence of this double shuffle the minds of the wage slaves are mystified and diverted from capital's accelerated march of appreciation, and inversely, labor's rapid descent to the limits of human endurance.

The following table, as prepared from the U. S. Census Bureau, discloses the wealth production and the rapidity with which the working class are sinking:

Year.	Dollars.	Workers' Share. per cent.	Non-producers' share per cent.
1850	8,000,000,000	62 1-2	37 1-2
1860	16,000,000,000	43 1-3	56 1-4
1870	30,000,000,000	32 2-3	67 1-3
1880	48,000,000,000	24	76
1890	62,000,000,000	17	83

At this rate of decline, what will the average rate of wages be in 1900 or 1910, only twelve years hence?

By permission of your ballot are you going to hand down to your children worse conditions than these of which we complain? It should not escape the notice of the reader that the above table extends over the administration of various political parties, all dominated by capitalists who dictate the making and unmaking of laws to extend their economic power to exploit the wealth producer. When the working people become practical they will follow the example set by capitalists, and vote for their class interests; then only will wages cease to decline; moreover, the wage system will be abolished and profits will no longer keep an arrogant, idle class in luxury and a humble, industrious class in want. Among the many plans offered to escape the inevitable effects of commercial warfare under the present system comes one from a Boston newspaper, which editorially suggests as a remedy against Southern textile competition, that the city governments of Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell and Manchester might do well to "materially reduce mill corporation taxes," and, continuing, it throws in a sop for favor among the working class, by adding the proviso, "always provided that the mill operative is guaranteed against cut down in his hard-earned wages."

Since a city in our own State has been mentioned, let us consider what effect such an economic manoeuvre would have should the Manchester city government take such a step:

First—Would a reduction in the tax levy upon mill property abolish the textile industry of the South? If not, would not the mill owners at the expiration of the year again be obliged to meet their Southern competitors? Has Southern competition sprung into existence since the campaign of 1896? If not, why did textile capitalists systematically coerce their exploited operatives into voting for Republican McKinley and a continuation of the competitive system?

Second—Manchester must collect a given amount each year to defray municipal expenses, and, like most other cities, has a deficit rather than a surplus from its income. Would Manchester still need sand upon the sleet-covered sidewalks and electric lamps to light our way at night, or would ice no longer be slippery and the sun cease to set by reason of reduced taxes to textile millionaires?

The facts in the case may be told in a few simple words. Should such reduction be made, either some public service would have to be discontinued to reduce expenses or increase the levy upon other taxable property to make up the deficit, in which event the landlord must raise the rent, or sacrifice a part of his income to the mill corporations. Reduction or no reduction, labor finally pays all taxes, and it makes little difference to him whether it be taken out of his envelope at the mill or by the landlord when he gets home. A Mayor of Manchester may say it shall be of stone, and the mill corporations may say it shall be of steel, but we are not ready to believe the intelligence of Manchester citizens will permit the consummation of such a discriminate swindle as embodied in the tax reduction scheme.

We should be doing our subject injustice should we fail to compare the rate of wages paid in New Hampshire mills to that of labor in general.

According to statistics collected by the U. S. Bureau of Labor, the average rate of wages paid in U. S. (including the South with the North) is $1.08 per day. In the Manchester City Directory may be seen an advertised statement that the Amoskeag Manuf. Co. employs 8,000 operatives, and has a monthly pay roll of $150,000; we divide the pay roll by the number of operatives, and we find their average monthly earnings to be $18.75, which, divided by twenty-six working days, shows their average daily wages to be 72 cents. Now, compare these wages, $1.08, the average throughout the United States, and a feeling of sympathy is kindled for the Amoskeag Co. in their struggle against the products of "the cheap labor of the South."

Again, it should be borne in mind the $150,000 monthly pay roll includes the fat salaried officials, which, if deducted, would reduce the average to 71 cents per day; nor is this all, it was this 71 cents per day for labor, the richest textile corporation in America could not pay, and cut that figure 10 per cent., making average wages now 64 cents a day.

It should be remembered this poor corporation is the same one that erected a $15,000 military fence last summer; thus the surplus wrung from honest labor is hidden by making it serve the double purpose of dividend-yielding capital, and defense against attack by their exploited operatives.

Many operatives find consolation in the reduction being "general," including high salaried officials as well as the operative. High officers hold their official positions by virtue of large shareholdings in the corporation, and, being such, conclude 100 cents of dividend will buy as much as will a dollar of salary, and, as the capitalist newspapers have so fittingly said, "treasurers and superintendents consent willingly."

Mr. Jay Gould was once asked by a newspaper reporter what his politics were. Mr. Gould answered: "In Republican districts I am a Republican; in Democratic districts I am a Democrat, and in doubtful districts I am doubtful, but in all places and at all times I am an Erie Railroad man." In substance what did Mr. Gould's reply mean? It meant simply this, that it made little difference to him whether his economic powers as a capitalist were extended by Republican or Democratic mercenaries in legislative, executive or judicial authority; that in districts where popular sentiment was manifestly against Democrats, Mr. Gould's money was Republican; that in places where sentiment evidently favored Democrats, Mr. Gould's money was Democratic, and that in such districts where popular sentiment was so evenly balanced between Democrats and Republicans as to render a selection hazardous, Mr. Gould's money was in doubt, and in this event, either saw to it that in both Republican or Democratic conventions, reliable servants of private capitalism were nominated, or abandoned the field altogether, since it has often been found cheaper and easier to corrupt the judiciary to declare laws unconstitutional than to purchase legislative and executive powers. It is said that a citizen of New Hampshire (who has certainly not become a millionaire by making spring water), contributes in behalf of a railroad corporation $90,000 at each State election campaign, $60,000 going to the Republicans and $30,000 to the Democrats. We cannot with accuracy say just how much wealth legally stolen from the poor textile workers of New Hampshire is turned over to the capitalist Republican and Democratic political machines, but we do know that whether in Democratic or Republican strongholds, corporation "influence" dictates the choice of candidates in the most popular party; and that in uncertain districts the same "influence" secures a carefully selected subservient tool in both Republican and Democratic parties, and with little regard as to who may be elected, then set up a sham battle; the makers fight, the takers win and secure

(Continued on Page 4.)

NUMERO 2.

Development of the "Pure and Simple" Union in America.

A Union Man Who Seeks to Have the Bakery Laws Inforced is by Order of the Bosses Turned Down in His Organization and Ordered Kicked out by a Labor Fakir.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 9.—The experience that is being made here in and with the Weissmann bakers' union may serve to furnish a chapter in the collection that THE PEOPLE is making under the head of "The Development of the Pure and Simple Union in America."

Let me go back a little. It is now about two years ago that Weissmann, aided by a few Anarchists inside and outside of the Bakers' Union in this city, and with the aid also of several Republican boodle politicians, managed to get through our Legislature the so-called Bakery Law. Everybody knew at the time that no such special law was needed, because, if the existing sanitary laws of Ohio were enforced, they would cover all if not more than the new law pretended to cover: this law, in point of fact, contained nothing that the sanitary laws did not already provide for.

But that bakery law had to pass; it was needed by the Anarchists and boodlers back of it. They did not aim at the improvement of the condition of the bakers; they needed a pretext to provide for some old hacks among the worthy "labor leaders." The bakery law was simply meant to provide a job for some fakir or other; the bargain in that and all such cases being that the capitalist politician furnishes the job, and the beneficiary then uses it to make his union solid for the politician. But all of this is old; the trick is almost stale; there would not yet be in all this anything worthy of a place in the collection of "Developments." The point I want to make is another.

The Central Labor Union of this city, at any rate a controlling majority of its delegates, being an honorable exception of such bodies in the land, does not tolerate boodling in its midst; those among its members who would like to indulge in such sport, find it advisable to lie low. The delegate of the bakers—P. Hueber, a member of the Socialist Labor party, made up his mind to see to it that the bakery law be enforced. He gathered around him some reporters; in their company he made the rounds of several bakeries; and there found a shocking condition of things. The next day all the papers were full of the matter. Simultaneously with that, complaints were entered at Columbus. The result was that the fakir beneficiary of the law, the ex-Anarchist Theodore Wagner, who got the appointment of inspector of bakeshops, felt constrained to undertake a tour of inspection. Now watch the "tour." What it was on and for transpires from what occurred right after.

A few weeks after the precious Wagner had been around, Comrade Hueber undertook a second tour with his former accompaniment of reporters. He speedily came across the fruits of Wagner's tour: THE BAKERY BOSSES REFUSED ADMISSION TO HUEBER, WITH THE REMARK THAT THE INSPECTOR HAD TOLD THEM THAT IF ANYBODY CAME AGAIN TO INSPECT THEIR SHOPS THEY SHOULD KICK HIM OUT.

Nor did the "Development" end there. The election of officers in the union followed soon after. Upon the command of the baker bosses, their baker wage slaves REMOVED COMRADE HUEBER FROM HIS OFFICE THAT PUT HIM IN CHARGE OF THE UNION HEADQUARTERS, AND THAT THEREBY PLACED HIM IN A POSITION TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER THE LAW, SAID TO HAVE BEEN PASSED FOR THE BENEFIT OF LABOR, WAS OR WAS NOT ENFORCED!

Thus we see that one of the developments of the pure and simple union in America, as illustrated by this union, is to be an aid for the bosses to break the sanitary laws with the connivance of an Anarchist labor fakir.

At this distance, and with the limited information received on the subject, it is difficult to form an opinion of the exact purpose, aim and scope of the new organization of the workers in England that the disastrous and disgraceful engineers' strike seems to have given birth to.

So far as we can judge, the new organization seems to proceed from the recognition of the fact that the labor movement must combine political unity with economic unity.

If this is so, and why should it not? British soil, that gave birth to the abortion of "pure and simple" unionism, has matured to the point of giving birth to a Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance—just the same as the ripened intelligence of the progressive movement in America did now two years ago.

This new movement will be carefully watched by us; and, if it is what it should be, we can foresee the day when at the national conventions of the two bodies in America and England, there will be found mutual delegations of fraternal delegates representing the highest intelligence and honor of bona fide labor organization in the two countries, —and not that mutual exchange of labor fakirs that has recently crossed the waters to and from the so-called American Federation of Labor.

THE MOULDERS.

Breath of Fresh Air Thrown In Among them in Elizabeth.

Comrade T. A. Hickey, Speaking For New Trade Unionism, Locks Horns With Martin G. Fox, Speaking for Old Unionism, and Leaves a Lasting Impression.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 1.—The more the Socialist looks into the old trades union movement the more astonished he becomes at the apathy displayed by the rank and file. Evidences are to be seen on all sides of the knavish stupidity of the fakir, of his moral and intellectual bankruptcy, yet the same old gang of misleaders go on from year to year singing the same old songs that were sung 100 years ago. Machinery makes inroads into the different crafts. In the machinists' business laborers are taken off the floor and broken in on the lathes. He learns in two weeks what an apprentice in the past used to spend seven years at. Of the 232,000 machinists in the United States only 7,000 are organized. Even those are in a state of disorganization. The economic battlefield is strewn with the remains of machinists' organizations. The biggest union of the craft in the world, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, is defeated, disorganized, broken up, after a battle lasting many months. They fought "capital with capital" and were whipped. Without an atom of excuse for existing, their misleaders go around this country shouting "Organize, organize, organize!" trusting that the workers are stupid enough to be taken in once more.

As with the machinists, so with the moulders. Machinery has made great inroads in their business. Nearly half the trade is idle. The men are being turned into tramps. Yet the President of the Int. Moulders' Union has learned nothing, as the following true tale will show:

Comrade Hickey was invited to speak before the Moulders' Union of Elizabethport last Friday night, Jan. 28. He was informed when he got there that the president of the National Union was present. We expected that there would be something of a "scrap," to say the least, but we were mistaken. Whether it was that the action of the Moulders' Union No. 80 in Syracuse two weeks ago casting a straw vote which by a large majority favored joining the S. T. & L. A., frightened him or the applause that greeted Comrade Hickey's presentation of the new trades unionists' position scared him into mildness, or whatever it may be, he was as gentle as a sucking dove.

When our Comrade concluded the meeting was thrown open to questions and debate. There was dead silence for a moment, and Mr. Fox, seeing that the old trades' union position had been so savagely attacked, and that some reply was expected of him, rose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, why is it that you slight the trades unions and the work they are doing? You say that the trades' unions cannot save the working class. How is it that you say the trades' unions are no good?"

Comrade Hickey replied: "I did not say all trades' unions are no good. On the contrary, I said that the new trades unionists will organize, strike and boycott not only 364 days in the year, but that on the 365th day—election day—we would again go on strike, the best strike of all, the only strike that can really be effective, the strike that will lead to the capture of the public powers, kick out the robber class, and put the working class in possession of the tools of production that it needs to live by. But we go further and say that any trades union built on any other lines than these has its foundations built on sand, has no future, and must go by the board, as the engineers' has gone, as the spinners and weavers in New Bedford and Fall River are going; aye, as every big strike for the past ten years has gone. The workers, with their 4½ per cent. of economic power, cannot fight the capitalist with his 75 per cent; but politically we are the masters; therefore we must organize politically or march onwards to more defeats, more hunger, more misery. No, sir; we don't oppose trades unionism, but we insist that it shall be organized properly, i. e., politically as well as economically."

A burst of applause followed this answer. Mr. Fox came back again. "You say the end of trades unions is politics. What do you mean by that?"

Answer—"What I said was 'that the final form of the labor movement in this country, as in all others, must be the welding together of the working class into one great political army of emancipation. I gave you the reasons for that statement. You surely will not claim that the trades unions are eternal—for all time. Do you not see the workers on all sides displaced by machinery? Do you not see the women taking the place of the men, then the children taking the places of the women? In your own business, the moulders' business, 75 per cent. of the men are displaced by the Bryan machine. In Connecticut the Eaton Cole & Burnham moulding machines are now run by girls, displacing $2.75 a day union men. What can your pure and simple union do in the face of this fact? It can watch itself sink lower and lower all the time. It can watch its members being turned into tramps, tramping from town to town, searching for the job that the machine is doing. As in the moulding business, so in the machinists', the printers', the carpenters', the textile workers', and all others. When you know this you must realize that the term working class must eventually become a misnomer. It will really be the class that wants to work. Knowing all this, are we not forced to the conclusion which I stated before and will repeat again, viz., That the final form of the labor movement must be the welding together of the proletariat into one great political army of emancipation."

The room shook with applause after this answer. Mr. Fox was getting desperate. Seeing that he had not a leg to stand on in debate, he started in with some fulsome flattery, as follows: "Sir, I know that the Socialists are the most successful and persistent trades union organizers. I know they are the best teachers we have. I know they are honest. I agree with them in everything; but I do not like to see the way in which the trades' union leaders are attacked and called labor fakirs. I have never taken part in politics, and if I did I would not use my organization's name. But you know how it is in the excitement of a campaign. The labor men are in the campaign, and then——" (Here Mr. Fox made a significant motion as if counting out bills, thus admitting that the 'labor men' were bribed.) Now, if you would not attack the labor leaders I would like the Socialists all right."

The union was now thoroughly aroused; every man moved forward to hear the reply, which was:

"You have stated some truths, sir, and some things that I cannot agree with. That we are persistent and successful organizers of trades unions no one can deny. That we are educators is also true. But that we are wrong in our handling of the labor fakir I deny. Let me call your attention to some recent occurrences in the labor movement. You remember when the City of Brooklyn was turned into an armed camp in 1895; you remember how the men were beaten, clubbed and bayoneted into subjection; you remember how windows were shot into, and one young man engaged in his occupation of roofer had his heart blown out on the roof he was working on. All this, mark you, in a strike in which the men were struggling to have the laws of the State enforced. Then, sir, we had an opportunity to watch the labor leader; aye, the labor fakir, for the echos of the last shot in that strike had not ceased ringing through Brooklyn before Martin G. Connolly, the K. of L. leader of that strike, was appointed to a position in Raymond Street Jail by the same Republican Mayor who had called out the militia, shot down the men and broken the strike. But that is not all; this man Connolly was succeeded by another Master Workman of that district, Patrick G. Collins; 12 days before last election this man presided at a meeting called in the interest (?) of 'organized labor' for the purpose of booming the candidacy of a certain Abell, a typical Republican politician running for Assembly in the Twenty-second ward of Brooklyn; the very next night he presided at a meeting of trolley men called by Tom L. Johnson, the notorious trolley magnate, who was putting up the campaign funds for Henry George, the 'Jeffersonian Democrat.' Nor does this finish the story. The following day he was sporting a Seth Low button as large as a small saucer. (Laughter). Thus we saw this labor leader belonging to three different parties on three successive days, and the following Sunday he was one of the pall bearers at Henry George's funeral. (Laughter). I would only be piling on the agony to repeat the doings of the Gomperses, the McBrides, the Anarchist Weissmann and all the other notorious misleaders of labor who are standing in the market waiting to be purchased by the highest bidders. Suffice it to say that this man Collins is a composite picture of the whole labor fakir gang. (Applause). We, 'wicked' New York Socialists, knowing that the 1,600,000 workingmen who have been organized in the past, are plunged into a quagmire of pessimism owing to the actions of these Judas Iscariots of the American labor movement, have determined to put new life into the labor movement, new courage and hope into our brothers' hearts, and as a means towards that end WE HAVE TAKEN THE LABOR FAKIR BY THE THROAT. We have branded him as a fraud, and over his prostrate body we will lead the working class to victory. (Applause). That very significant gesture of yours when you spoke of the excitement of the campaign gave us a pantomimic illustration of the passage of money to the labor leaders brands the whole crowd as traitors to the working class. It is the blood money they receive for selling out to the capitalist politician. What do they receive this money for? What but for deceiving these men sitting around here listening to us. It is they, the wealth producers, who are paying for all, only to be deceived as you have admitted. For those reasons I claim we Socialists are perfectly right in our handling of the fakir. Right in raising the banner of revolt against the traitorous crew." (Applause).

The President of the Union asked Mr. Fox if he had anything more to say, but with tears in his voice if not in his eyes he said "NO!"

Thus ended Comrade Hickey's debate with the National President of the Moulders' Union of America. A few brief remarks and I will close. They shall be directed to the moulders themselves.

Members of the I. M. U., what are you going to do about it? Your President is probably as honest as an ignoramus can be. He has stated that he would not use the name of his organization for political purposes. Let us give him credit for that. But with the introduction of labor saving machinery in your craft, the Bryan machine displacing 75 per cent. of the skilled moulders; the Eaton Cole & Burnham machine, just introduced, to be run by girls, displacing $2.75 a day union men entirely; the defeats that have fallen on your organization whenever you tried resistance to the boss, the increasing number of men thrown idle through these very machines, does it not show you as clear as the noonday sun that organized as you

(Continued on Page 4.)

GUARD THE BALLOT!

Concerted Capitalist Efforts to Disfranchise Workers.

Under the pretence of "purifying the primaries" or "caucuses," the capitalist class is now busy in several States in a scheme to circumvent the franchise in the workers' hands. A direct and open move to strike the ballot off the workingman's hands would be fought, they know. Their plan, therefore, is to reach their object in a round-about way. This they are trying through "primary reforms." They fear the approaching force of the Party of Labor, and, knowing that without the secrecy of the ballot, large numbers of workers would not dare to vote, they are planning a primary system which makes compulsory the open declaration of any one participating in it. If these contemplated "reforms" become law, the secrecy of the ballot is destroyed at the very source of the ballot—the primary, and no independent party of labor is then likely. The workers will then, it is expected, be forced to choose between the capitalist candidates.

That this effort is put forth just at this time is certainly significant. The attitude of the working class is everything but reassuring to the capitalist plunderers. At every election they have to bribe a whole lot of labor fakirs to keep the workers in line; and they don't succeed very well. The "primary" or "caucus" reform laws are to do away with the necessity of bribing the Gomperses, etc., and to make surer the result of barring the workers from the hustings, where they are gathering more and more threateningly.

In this State similar laws are under contemplation. The conspiracy seems to have reached greater maturity in Ohio. In view thereof the Ohio State Committee of the Socialist Labor party has issued broadcast a leaflet to the liberty-loving citizens of Ohio stating:

"Greeting:—Under the guise of establishing a system whereby the caucuses of the various political parties shall be held on the same day, Representative Clifford, of Cuyahoga, has introduced a bill, known as H. B. No. 6, which is a direct blow at the secret ballot. It is one of the most iniquitous measures ever introduced in a legislative body, and if enacted into law would make it next to impossible to place an independent ticket upon the official ballot.

"After providing that the caucuses of the political parties shall be held on the same day, not later than 20 days nor earlier than 30 days before the spring election and four months prior to fall elections, the bill provides that in registering the voter shall declare his party affiliations, the same to be placed upon the books for reference. Separate ballots and separate boxes, as well as separate polling books, are necessary for the caucus elections for nomination. In another section it provides that a voter having declared his party affiliation, and his name appearing upon a petition to place another ticket in the field, the same shall not be counted.

"It must be apparent to all that with such law upon the statute books it would be impossible to exercise the right of suffrage untrammeled. Plutocracy could at all times control the two dominant parties in its interests and to further its ends, and the only weapon of a distracted people—the ballot—could not be independently used. The tools and servants of arrogant capital could swing the lash and the dispossessed wage slaves would be unable to strike at the ballot box for their emancipation.

"We therefore appeal to you, fellow toilers and citizens, to raise your voices against this vicious attempt to rob you of your constitutional right, the exercise of unrestricted suffrage, and call upon you to demand of the representatives of your respective districts the defeat of this measure, H. B. No. 6.

"Fellow workers, on guard! Your enemies are at work to deliver you politically into the hands of your exploiters. Speak aloud, and in no uncertain tones, that you disparage this attempt to deprive you of your privilege to a free ballot, before it is too late.

"Kindly apprise us of the action you have taken.

"The State Committee of the Socialist Labor party.

"90½ Professor st., Cleveland, O."

"P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Secy.,

This appeal is accompanied by the following resolutions that the committee also asks to be signed by organized bodies of labor and sent to the Legislature without delay:

"RESOLVED, That we, officers and members of the above organization, emphatically protest against the passage of House Bill No. 6, introduced by Representative Clifford, of Cuyahoga. We believe that this bill is gotten up for the purpose of disfranchising many of our citizens who are not affiliated with the two dominant parties, and we warn the fair-minded people that this is an underhand attempt to interfere with a free ballot.

"RESOLVED, That we demand of the Legislature of Ohio to retain the election law in its present form, the restrictions being sufficient to prevent abuses."

Sam Jones says:

"I think the horse thief has a license to preach to the saloon man."

To which we add:

"And both horse thief and saloon man have a license to preach to the labor-grinding, prostitution-breeding, drunkenness-inciting Prohibition capitalists and land-sharks.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

THE PEOPLE.

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—EVERY SUNDAY.—

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1897	**55,673**

A sower went forth to sow;
And when he sowed,
Some seeds fell by the way side, and the fowls came and devoured them up;
Some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth: and forthwith they sprung up, because they had no deepness of earth: and when the sun was up, they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away;
And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up, and choked them;
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some a hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold.
Matthew, XIII, 3-8.

We yield with this issue to the pressure from several Comrades in Michigan and elsewhere to change the total vote for 1897 at the head of this column by adding to it the Gubernatorial vote of Michigan. This raises last year's total to 55,673, instead of 54,159.

The claim of these Comrades is correct. Although the total is computed on the November votes, State elections, even if not in November, are of sufficient importance to be recognized. Michigan and Rhode Island are in this respect similarly situated.

THE FARCE AT WILKESBARRE.

For over a week dispatches have been appearing in the public press giving an account of the "trial" of Sheriff Martin. These dispatches would be funny, were not the subject-matter the tragic one it is, and were they not a symptom of future "Hazleton" scenes, to be followed by similar Wilkesbarre farces.

No one approximately informed upon law and approximately mature in judgment can fail to see through the thin disguise of "Law and Order" with which the Hazleton butcher is being cloaked. The thing may be called a "trial." In fact it is a farce.

But how else should it be?

In the first place, the indictment is only nominally against Sheriff Martin; it is really against the capitalist criminals of Luzerne County, that set him up to the crime, and against the whole capitalist class of the land that applauded the wholesale murder committed by him. Sheriff Martin in the prisoner's dock represents not himself alone; he represents the whole capitalist class.—Should they and their political and legal lackeys not put all the energy they can into the adding of insult to the shades of the murdered miners? Can a man be blamed for trying to free his neck from the noose he deserves?

In the second place, the legal lackeys of the capitalist class in Luzerne County have authority to perpetuate the second crime they are now enacting, and that will speak Sheriff Martin free; that authority they have from a class of men whom the credulous miners have set up in authority—the Ratchfords, Fahys and who not—a gang of stupid and corrupt labor fakirs, who, in convention assembled, carefully abstained from even touching upon the Hazleton tragedy, much less denouncing it, but found time and profit in putting in good words for the "philanthropic mine owners" who gave them credentials to go about "collecting moneys" for what? for the strikers? No, to pay themselves their own salaries and run bills!

Look at it any way one wants, the farce of a trial now going on in Wilkesbarre is a theme for a tragedy, a subject for a painter—depicting the setting sun of Capitalism in a blaze of blood-red and sulphurous clouds.

The gold Democrats, silver Democrats, Bryan-Williams Democrats, in short the whole Democratic outfit in the Massachusetts Legislature has again this year voted for the Republican caucus nominees and on Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. To those who are not aware that the Democratic party in that State has always been—for many years—a tail to the Republican end of the capitalist push, it might be seem that their course in this respect was in appreciation of Bro. McKinley, Bimetalist, and Bro. Hanna, buy-votist.

John F. Sheehan, a prominent member of the American Federation of Labor and member of the House from Holyoke, was a candidate for leader of the House—Chairman of the Democratic caucus—but the Democratic members, after deliberating on the matter for two days, decided not to elect any one, probably concluding that the Republican leader on the floor as well as the Republican speaker was good enough for them. Besides, that arrangement leaves each Democratic member free to make the best terms he can for a share in the flesh pots that are annually distributed at the State House—it is a reward given the Democratic members each year on condition that they make no serious "kick" against Republican arrangements and legislation.

If the apostles of "profit sharing" as a solution of the Social Question have any sense, which is very doubtful, they will go hide their diminished heads in the nearest ash-barrel accessible to them, just as soon as they are informed of the latest exhibition in "profit sharing" by John Wanamaker.

On the 4th instant this "profit sharer" shared his dividends with his 5,300 employees in his Philadelphia store. We are told by the wondering press that the large sum of $17,492 was thus distributed.—If we go no further, it would appear that the average amount each of these 5,300 wage slaves received was the glorious sum of $3!!

But there is more in this: The "partners" of John have no way to verify the books; and, what is more, they have no say in the percentage that their "shares" shall amount to. John, accordingly, is making hundreds of thousands, and, as he may please, he may drop crumbs among his slaves as their "shares."

For a solution of the wage slavery problem, "profit sharing" takes the cake and the pie.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Cleveland, O., "Wire Trades' Review" is one of the several trade journals that is breaking with the dead past of dry-rot unionism and turning its face squarely to the vigorous New Trade Unionist movement. Commenting upon the folly of "non-partisan" politics that has hitherto prevailed among the workingmen and the necessity of turning over a new leaf, it says:

"This can only be done by burning the old political bridge behind us. What have the old parties to offer! What can they do for us? Nothing! Why? Because they are owned by the very class who are opposed to the workers getting the full product of their labor. Do the workers think that the class of people who applaud the action at Hazleton, Homestead, Chicago, Hocking Valley, Buffalo and the W. V. coal mines will do anything for them? If they do, keep on voting as you have been, and they will shoot you down by the hundreds, instead of twenties, and they ought to. The ballot is the seal of approval, and to vote for a class that has for years exploited us shows that we like it, and we ought to have more of it. But we are responsible for the nation's unborn, we have a mission to fill, a country to conquer for the toilers. We need to wake up, stand by our unions, stand by a class-conscious party, that of the workers."

Even capitalist papers are beginning to accustom their owls' eyes to the bright light of Socialism, and beginning to "see." The Springfield, Mass., "Republican," for instance, lets off this flier:

"Thirty-one manufacturers of mattresses in the central West have been getting together 'to regulate prices' and reduce 'harsh competition.' In the same day's news appeared accounts also of an edge-tool combination, an iron-founders' combination and a whisky-distillery combination—all for the purpose of killing competition. That is also the purpose of Socialism. The only difference between these trust-makers and the Socialists is that the former would suppress competition for the profit of the few, and the latter would suppress it for the profit of all. It would not be hard to choose between the two."

While giving all due credit to this outburst, let it not fool anybody. It is habitual with capitalist organs to bait their hook with a truth, hoping thereby to catch the voter's confidence and then his vote. Nevertheless, these baits are frequently of a quality that corrodes the hook, and renders it useless. This may be the case with the "Republican."

The following correspondence on the late election in York, taken from the London, Eng., "Labor Leader," sounds peculiarly green:

The Liberals to-day sit in sackcloth and ashes—the result of their own folly and bad judgment. Sir Christopher Furness has gone to the wall by the hand, voice and pen of the Independent Labor party. The local I. L. P. of York is small compared with the electorate, but when eleven votes place a candidate in Parliament a local I. L. P., with a voting strength of twenty, has tremendous power. Had the Liberal party chosen an ordinary orthodox wealthy Liberal and a non-federated employer as their candidate, the I. L. P. would have remained neutral, and in all probability he would have gone in at the head of the poll, but they willed otherwise, and they have got their reward.

Sir Christopher Furness and his party and Col. Dyer and his party—identical parties—may understand that if it be war to the knife socially, with the capitalist and his shop gates against the workman and his stomach, it is and shall be the same politically. If Liberalism and federated capital are to fight together, labor is justified in making it possible that they die together.

Every workman in every constituency must henceforth have access to a complete list of federated employers, he must sink his party politics for labor politics, and municipally or politically he must wage war against any candidate who is a federated employer seeking representative honors and give him his mittimus, as Yorkshiremen have given Sir Christopher Furness his.

FRED HAMMILL.

In this letter there is nothing to justify the belief (in fact, everything to the contrary) that either the man who wrote, or the paper that publishes it, has learned the combined lesson taught by the political tactics of "pure and simple" trade unionism, and the lesson of the labor movement. Two fundamental errors, born of "pure and simpledom," underlie the letter:

First—The error that fault lies with the individual capitalist, and the fight must be waged against him.—So long as this error holds good, the labor movement will wear itself out in useless, hopeless struggles. The fault lies with the class, not with the individual capitalist. Knock down the individual and his system survives. It is the capitalist class that must be warred against.

Second—The error that by "killing" politically an obnoxious boss is in itself progress.—So long as this error holds good, the political efforts of the workers will move in a vicious circle. To give the "mittimus" to one capitalist by exalting another, is a policy of self-deception. The act of dismissing one calls in another member of the capitalist class, upon the capitalist platform. The capitalist class could want nothing better than that: it would remain in power forever; all it would have to do, in order to secure the election of one of its men and thereby the perpetuation of its own system, would be to see to it that, among the capitalist candidates set up, there always be one thoroughly hated by the workers; these, then, following the principle involved in the above letter, would rush to the support of the other capitalist candidate so as to secure vengeance on the hated one; and the end of the story would be that they remain enthralled.

The labor movement can not be successful unless intelligently conducted. Vengeance, individual vengeance, is stupid; it gains nothing whatever. The time, suggested by the letter, to be spent in ascertaining the INDIVIDUAL NAMES of certain bosses is time wasted. Full time should be devoted to the understanding of the PLATFORM on which all capitalist candidates stand; that once understood, they will all be found hostile to the working-class; and then all the workers' efforts should be expended for the election of a labor candidate standing squarely on the platform that demands the abolition of the system of wage slavery, the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

The only "mittimus" worth giving is the "mittimus" that flings from power each and every capitalist candidate.

A very graphic illustration of the pot calling the kettle black is furnished by the following passage from the New York "Sun," charging the New York "Herald" with being bribed by Spain:

"In forming an opinion about the ulterior motives of the New York "Herald's" present activity against the Cuban patriots, American editors who might otherwise blush for their country and their profession must remember that Mr. James Gordon Bennett is now practically a Parisian, and that his journalistic methods and ideas of journalistic ethics are Parisian, and not American."

If any "blushing" is going on among other capitalist papers it is on the ground of their not having succeeded in getting themselves bribed for one side or the other, as the "Herald" and "Sun" have.

A Socialist of North Berwick, Me., managed to get the "Daily Democrat" of his town to insert the following item under the heading "Socialism Will Abolish Classes":

"The only class that stands face to face with the capitalists to-day is the wage-earning class. It alone is the true revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry, the wage laborer being the special and essential product. The lower-middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the "Populist," all these fight against the capitalist to save themselves from extinction as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative, nay more, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheels of history.

"If in the course of events they are revolutionary, they are so only in view of their impending transfer into the ranks of the wage laborers. They do not defend their real present or future interests. When, in the course of development, class shall have disappeared and all production shall have been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political character. Political power, properly so-called, is merely the organized power of one class for oppressing another. If the wage laborers, during their contest with the capitalists, are compelled by the force of circumstances to organize themselves as a class, and if, by means of a revolution, they make themselves the ruling class, and, as such, sweep away by force the old conditions of production, they will then, along with these conditions, have swept away the conditions for the existance of class antagonism and of classes generally, and will thereby have abolished their own supremacy as a class. In place of the old capitalist society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.

"Think for yourselves, fellow toilers, and accept the truth as revealed by the strongest light of reason and logic, for the truth of Socialism shall make us free through the ballots of the Socialist Labor party."

One may imagine the surprise of the readers of that town at such unwonted information.

The Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" furnishes the following directions to those who may need them:

"At last accounts the Co-operative Commonwealth of the Social Democracy of America was reposing securely behind the massive brow of one Eugene V. Debs somewhere in the vicinity of Chicago."

THE MODERN CHAIPHASES AT WORK.

The Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester, D.D., is the shepherd of the Protestant Episcopal sheep of St. Stephen's, in Philadelphia. This gentleman occasionally permits his light to shine in dark places—as he did the other night when he delivered an address at the Trocadero Theatre, where Sunday evening divine services, with vaudeville accompaniments, are kindly provided by St. John Wanamaker and other Christian capitalists for the benefit of the ungodly multitude who have become rather shy of the undiluted orthodoxy of St. Dives.

* * *

Fashions change, even among sheep herds. Some time back it was customary with a certain strain of divines to assert that the rules and regulations of the universe were divinely arranged for the universal good, and that if there were any poverty and misery in the world it was due solely to unteachable ignorance, lack of ambition, laziness, and other symptoms of ornery, low-down, inborn meanness on the part of the poverty-stricken and miserable.

This doctrine gradually fell into what Grover the Good to Himself would call desuetude. It is seldom heard now except in Gospel missions located in the delirium tremens districts of our great centres of art and culture. While I am not certain as to the cause of its decline, I hardly feel able to dismiss the idea that it may be due to the fact that poverty has since become permanently fashionable among a large class of people who would feel somewhat mortified to have their lack of financial standing attributed either to their feeble mental powers or to that tired feeling and general cussedness.

* * *

It is a curious fact that the changed position of these clerical minds was a step or two nearer to the recognition of popular ideas, or, as they were called, popular misconceptions. The pedigrees of certain rich men seeming to justify at least a watchful suspicion of the whole capitalist class, many gentlemen of the cloth felt directed to lose no time in pointing out the indispensable usefulness of this class and the absolute dependence of the rest of us scribs upon them. They were the lights of the world, and likewise the salt of the earth. They were the combined brain and energy of the race, and the fruits of their labor and self-sacrifice would, with the blessing of God, be enjoyed by all mankind. The whole cosmic scheme would become inextricably tangled up were it not for the heavenly-endowed directing minds of these great captains of industry and commodores of commerce. Indeed, so all-embracing were the beneficent activities of these gentry reputed to be that many people of normal vision were unable to see anything left for Divine Providence to attend to—unless, maybe, the English sparrows.

* * *

But this view of things—while widely accepted at one time and very popular among those who felt themselves predestined future capitalists—is fading fast away. It is being rapidly rejected. Two reasons may be assigned therefor. One is that there are not enough seasons in the year.

The society column of the "Daily Bunco," for instance, will contain the news that "Captain Porkingham, whose industrial and commercial interests in this community are so many and varied, is recruiting his health in Europe, where he will spend the spring." In a month or two the same journal imparts the information that "Captain Porkingham, our eminent fellow-citizen, is convalescing in his yacht off the Scottish coast, where he will spend the summer." Along about the dog-days this item appears: "Captain Porkingham, our public-spirited fellow-townsman, will witness the approaching nuptials of his daughter Mary Ellen and Count Syphiliski at Paris, after which he will visit the Canadian woods, where he will spend the fall." And still later we are told that "Captain Porkingham is at his Florida home for the winter, where he will enjoy a much-needed rest."

Putting these several paragraphs together, many who formerly considered the captain one of the main guys of business begin to wonder. Not having at their command the resources of metaphysical mathematics, they are at a loss to place the season when the captain gets down to the alleged brain-exhausting and nerve-shattering work of directing and managing his many and varied interests. Finally, and despite the industrious dust-throwing of the captain's clerical and journalistic friends, the conundrum is given up, and with it the notion that he and his class are anything but fat-headed parasites. And while those who have reached this conclusion have not, as yet, extended it to include the dust-throwers aforesaid, old Leaden-headed Logic, whose eyes grow brighter with the years, may be depended upon to take them kindly by the hand and lead them on.

The other reason for the decadence of this second view has been hinted. The trade of fortune-telling has not always been monopolized by gypsies and seventh daughters. Many clergymen and journalists have made it an important and lucrative part of their repertoire. Hosts of people have been at once comforted and sustained by beautifully worded recipes for opulence and predictions that the Father of us all had picked them out for a hog's share of the pie. Having paid spot cash for these life charts, and having followed them to the letter, they feel that all their industry, thrift, perseverance, foresight, ingenuity, lying, thieving, bankruptcy and arson should have entitled them to something richer than a celluloid collar and a linen duster. As they stand around on their uppers and look into the future as revealed by that unimpeachable wizard, Modern Production, they lose their relish for fairy stories, they feel imposed upon, and they haven't confidence in their once-beloved oracles any more.

* * *

The rise of these two schools of skeptics has necessitated a change of tactics once more, and this new position was the one taken by Dr. Worcester in his sermon at the Trocadero. It is a safer position than those formerly occupied. While it is not eulogistic of the rich, they can have no serious objection to it, and, as for the poor, it does not needlessly offend, and at the same time keeps them guessing.

Taking for his text, "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance, but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath," the clergyman seemed to feel that he must apologize for this saying of Jesus, as he declared that it "was not what He desired in the kingdom of God, but what He actually found in the world at His coming. (Parenthetically I may remark that this strikingly shows the advantages of a theological seminary course. One becomes acquainted not only with what God is going to think in the future, but also with the operations of the Divine mind 1,800 years back.) Tracing the operations of this law in the temporal and financial world—he called it a "law"—the doctor frankly admitted that it was rather tough on the possessor of only one talent, but it could not be helped. It was a "law of nature," as indicated in the parable of which his text was a part, that the owner of the talents would eventually get hold of and confiscate the poor man's one talent. The speaker, of course, left it to his audience to infer that, as it was a law of nature, there was absolutely no use kicking about it, laws of nature having a habit of declaring themselves constitutional whenever and wherever an attempt is made to dodge them.

In order, however, that the poor fools before him might make no mistake in applying the instruction they had received, Dr. Worcester continued: "It is hardly necessary for me to call your attention to the widespread and growing discontent of the less favored classes, revealed here by an unusual and appalling number of suicides, and there by elaborate Socialistic schemes to evade the hardships of existence, or again by the more radical method of the Anarchist, who hurls his death-dealing bomb against the whole social structure. At bottom their quarrel with the world is only against that very law of nature we have been considering."

Dr. Worcester must have a mighty poor opinion of the Creator.

God, according to the doctor, has not only established as a law of nature what is a clear case of confiscation, but, as Architect of the Universe, He also made a bad mistake in his calculations and estimates. This the reverend gentleman showed by pointing out that one of the great evils of the world was our "constant tendency to increase faster than the means for a fair subsistence increase."

* * *

I have never been able to understand these laws of nature, or rather say, I do not understand what some other people understand when they are talking about them. It is queer that at 8:30 p. m. a clergyman will prove beyond a doubt that a certain thing is a fixed and unchangeable "law of nature," and at 9 o'clock proceed to work himself into a sweat and worry himself into a decline for fear that poor, ignorant, bow-legged and near-sighted humanity will get together and repeal it. The confidence at the earlier hour and the anxiety later do not appear to coincide exactly, as it were. For my own part, I have never talked myself hoarse trying to persuade people that they can't fall up in the air.

* * *

But it may be that God is not such a botch as the preacher would have us believe. Dr. Winchester will be kind enough to blow his nose and cast his consecrated eye over the following:

"This is a billion-dollar country. The exports for the calendar year 1897 were valued at $1,099,129,519. What is still more satisfactory is that they exceeded the imports by $356,498,664, which sum goes to the credit side of Uncle Sam's balance sheet,"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The facts are not as stated exactly, but the above will serve for a few remarks. Uncle Sam has no sum on the credit side of his balance sheet (there was a very able-bodied deficit there until a few moments ago), nor does he do any business of any nature. Neither is it a fact that his "business men" have any such sum as indicated on the credit side of their collective balance sheets. International commerce is not run "on tick." There is nothing to be paid; everything is balanced up to date. The sum stated as excess of exports over imports, $356,498,664—much over a million dollars for every working day in the year—represents that many dollars worth of the products of labor (not preaching)—wheat, corn, beef, pork and all the bounties of nature and honest toil—out of which, through such "laws of nature" as wage slavery, rent, interest and profit, the American people have been plundered by European capitalists, in cahoots with good and patriotic American statesmen and business men. That is what it represents.

And when, after having been swindled out of the abundant necessaries of life, the cry of distress goes up from the victimized, Dr. Worcester, with a bribe in his pocket, jauntily steps upon the platform and puts the blame on God. It is a house to a hen-coop that the American people will shortly be able to take the correct measure of such ordained liars as the reverend doctor. In fact, it is a law of nature that they should.

S. L. P.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

The report of Secretary Robert W. Hebbard to the State Board of Charities brings out the fact that most of these institutions are what every sensible man knows, to wit, institutions, not of charity for the victims of this inhuman social system, but institutions in which the wrongdoers themselves are given a chance to be charitable to themselves.

One of the points contained in the report is that these institutions juggle with their financial reports in such a way as to conceal the fact that a large proportion of their expenditures go to salaries. One of these institutions, for instance, reports an annual expenditure of $11,000 for salaries when in truth it spent in salaries $160,000. And so with others.

Brother Jonathan—What wonderful progress Socialism is making!

Uncle Sam—No doubt it is.

B. J.—Did you read what Father Thomas J. Ducey, of St. Leo's Church, says?

U. S. (with indifference)—I have.

B. J.—And don't you call that a sign of great progress when even the ministers, who usually lag behind, come out as Socialists?

U. S.—If any of them does, I would say so much the better for him, and it would indeed be a sign of progress. But I know none such.

B. J.—What! Not even Ducey?

U. S.—Not even Ducey.

B. J.—You surprise me! Why, he says—

U. S.—Well, what does he say?

B. J.—He speaks against "corrupt capitalists," against "monopolies," against "millionaires."

U. S.—Is Senator Teller or Stewart a Socialist?

B. J.—Guess not!

U. S.—You are quite sure of that?

B. J.—I am. Why, they favored the invasion of Chicago by the Federal troops to break the railway strike; they favor the shooting down of their miners; they favor the disfranchisement of the workers. These men are not Socialists.

U. S.—And have you never heard them inveigh against the "corrupt capitalists," against "monopolies," against "millionaires"?

B. J. (hesitatingly)—Yes; they have done that.

U. S.—Just as Ducey?

B. J.—Coming to think of it, yes, just as Ducey.

U. S.—A horse has legs, has he not, four of them?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And a crocodile, has he any legs?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—How many?

B. J.—Four.

U. S.—Just as many legs as the horse?

B. J.—Just as many.

U. S.—And would you conclude that, because a horse has four legs and a crocodile has four legs, therefore a crocodile is a horse?

B. J.—Why, no!

U. S.—For two things to be equal, they must be equal in more than one particular, eh? They must be absolutely equal, eh?

B. J.—They should be.

U. S.—Now, apply this simple reasoning to your claim that Ducey is a Socialist because he inveighs against "corrupt capitalists," etc., and what do you get?

B. J.—It strikes me my reasoning was not straight.

U. S.—Guess not. The Tellers, Stewarts, etc., likewise inveigh against "corrupt capitalists," etc., and you admit they are not Socialists. It follows that Ducey's inveighing against "corrupt capitalists" is not enough to justify the belief that he is a Socialist.

B. J.—That's so. But neither Teller, nor Stewart, nor any of that ilk says he is a Socialist. Ducey does, though.

U. S.—You go ask Father Ducey whether he considers a man a Catholic if the man simply says he is one.

B. J.—I don't need to ask him that.

U. S.—He will tell you, won't he, that the name "Catholic" has an established significance; the significance is derived from the organization that has upheld and that represents it in the world's eye, won't he?

B. J.—Of course, and that is right.

U. S.—Consequently, he and you must admit that the significance of the word "Socialist" must be taken from that international organization that by its propaganda and vote has upheld and pushed forth the word Socialism.

B. J.—I admit that.

U. S.—Consequently Ducey is a Socialist only if he accepts the fundamental principle that the great organized Socialist movement stands for.

B. J.—I'll grant that, too.

U. S.—Now, that principle is that human freedom is not possible while the system of wage slavery lasts; that the capitalist system of private ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work, is the upholder of human and industrial slavery; consequently that the capitalist system with its system of wage slavery must be abolished, and can be abolished only by the collective ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. That is Socialist principle. Have you ever heard Father Ducey say that?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—No more than Teller or Stewart?

B. J.—No; but he may mean it.

U. S.—Very well; you go and ask him to say so in public and to put it over his signature. Then come back and I'll talk further on this subject.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$2,107.85
Elizabeth Abramovich, New York City	76
Frances MacDaniel, Waco, Tex.	2.00
Total	$2,110.61

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

Sections of the S. L. P., Attention.

The pamphlet "Erin's Hope," with an appendix, containing a call of the Irish Socialist Republican party to the working class Irish of America and a call of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., to our Irish fellow workers, is now ready, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Price for single copies 5 cents. Discount to dealers and for larger quantities. Address all orders to

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York City.

BELGIUM.

(Continued.)

It may well be doubted that anywhere, at any time, a campaign was conducted with more vigor and devotion than were displayed by the Belgian Socialists, night and day, during the four months immediately preceding that memorable election day. Over four thousand meetings were held, two million pamphlets were sold or given away. For each great trade or occupation a special leaflet was printed and carefully distributed. Extra editions of the party papers were likewise abundantly used in the work of propaganda. Carried by his own enthusiasm every militant became a speaker, an apostle—perchance, also, a martyr, for many a time the bloody garments and prostrate form of a Socialist agitator testified to the strength of ignorant prejudice or capitalistic argument.

But in order to comprehend the full import of the result, the political outlook at the beginning of the campaign should be considered.

There were four parties in the field, each essentially representative of a class, namely:

1—The CONSERVATIVES—or Clericals—representing the royal court, the aristocracy and the clergy, all cherishing the remembrance of feudalism, and aiming not only at the preservation of such feudal institutions as had survived the revolutionary upheavals of a century but at the re-establishment of others, in so far, at least, as modern conditions of industry might permit;

2—The DOCTRINAIRES, representing the higher stratum of the capitalist class, or plutocracy, which aimed at the control of government for the purpose of extending its economic privileges;

3—The PROGRESSISTS, representing people of the middle class, a number of whom aspired to greater wealth and were, therefore, doctrinaires in embryo, although, in common with their less ambitious fellows, they sought for the present to check the legislative granting of further privileges to either of the two upper classes.

4—The SOCIALISTS—or Labor party—representing, as yet, that portion only of the proletariat, or manual and intellectual working class, which it had succeeded in awakening to the stubborn fact of the class struggle and in enlightening on the nature of its class interests.

The Conservative was still a powerful party, owing somewhat to the numerous bureaucracy and retinue in its public and private dependence, but more largely to the widespread influence of the clergy, which was paramount in the rural districts as well as in many circles, high and low, of the urban population. Its importance at the polls was furthermore increased by the fact that all its prominent members were entitled to three votes each, while many of the officials and landowners attached to it were each equal in voting power to two citizens of the common sort.

The Doctrinaire was certainly the weakest party in number and in votes, but its economic power was great and enabled its leaders to command recognition on the part of the middle class and its astute politicians.

The Progressists had no doubt of their ability to carry the day. The plural vote seemed to be in their favor, on account of the large number of middle class men who owned enough property to be counted double at the ballot box. This, in itself, was a sufficient explanation of their treachery to the people in the Constituent Assembly. Yet they took credit, as a party, for the opposition that some of them had made to the strangling of universal suffrage pure and simple on the 11th of April, 1893, and still more credit for the position they took in hurrying the passage of the Nyssens constitutional amendment seven days later, claiming that otherwise much proletarian blood might have been shed without even securing as much as the plural suffrage. Passing lightly over the change of heart manifested by a number of them in voting with the Conservatives against the interests of "the populace" despite the pledges contained in their party platform, they pleaded circumstances, public order, etc., and grandiloquently proclaimed that an essential condition of parliamentary freedom and personal liberty was that each representative should esteem his conscience above party pledges and party discipline. But they proudly pointed to two of their ablest leaders, Janson and Feron, who had earned the title of "half-Socialists" by their declaration that some time in the far future Collectivism would be the established social form. In their opinion, then, they were fairly entitled to the votes of all wage-workers, including the Socialists, who would commit the mistake of their life if they placed candidates in opposition to the Progressist candidates. Of course they looked upon the Socialists as powerful agitators but bad politicians, who took no account of the fickleness of the populace, of its "natural admiration" for self-made men, such as the Progressist politicians were, of its "instinctive submission" to liberal persons of means who professed to sympathize with the poor, and of its readiness to be content with "one thing at a time," ever so little, in order to enjoy some improvement of life before the emaciated carcass of its generation had been consigned to eternal oblivion in the Potter's Field and its sinful soul to eternal damnation in the other world.

Notwithstanding their assurance of success, and to make success doubly sure, the Progressists, therefore, made overtures to the Socialist leaders. They were naturally liberal, and on this occasion in particular they would show their liberality, or liberalism, to the utmost limits of practicalness. So liberal were they, in fact; so ready to sacrifice themselves for the public welfare and thereby relegate to the region of fancy any dream of conservative victory, that they were at the same time, but secretly, negotiating for a fusion with the Doctrinaires. The Socialists heard what they had to say.

In substance the Progressists' argument and proposition were as follows: "The question was settled as far as anything mortal was liable to settlement. The next Parliament would be under Progressist control. The labor question would be pushed to the front. Many reforms would be introduced. The Socialists would be treated handsomely. For instance, in the city of Brussels, which was entitled to 20 seats in Parliament, the Progressists would only take 8 for themselves; they would let the Doctrinaires have 8 also, and they would "give" the Socialists 4. Surely the Socialists would jump at this opportunity of entering Parliament and making the echoes of the chamber shout for the Social revolution. They could not, at any rate, appear to take the risk of causing by their independence a conservative triumph, although there was actually no such risk. It would ruin them in the public opinion. It would be the end of their career. The Progressists themselves,—aye, the most progressive of them—would have to abandon the noble cause of Socialism. What a set-back for social progress! And suppose, after all, that every certainty to the contrary notwithstanding, the Conservatives should win. How many sacks of ashes would the Socialists have to empty on their own guilty heads!"

Well, the stubborn Socialists, regardless of ashes and of risks and of proletarian fickleness and of chamber echoes, caring only for the right, bent upon achieving all at once and at no distant day the emancipation of the proletariat, rejected indignantly the Progressist proposition and went on, as we saw, to the battle field with their unbounded faith for armor and their great cause for sledge-hammer.

And now as to the result.

The Progressists were annihilated. In the whole country they elected only 9 deputies, 8 of whom had frankly accepted the Socialist programme of immediate demands and were running in certain districts of Liege and Namur where the Labor party had no candidates.

The Socialists polled 345,959 votes and elected 29 deputies, namely, 9 outright on the 14th of October, 19 on the day of the second ballot a week later, and 1 to replace at Liege their comrade L. Defuisseaux, who had also been elected at Mons.*

The official returns showed as follows the number of votes cast for Socialist candidates in each of the 21 electoral divisions where the party was sufficiently organized to place tickets in the field:

Brussels	40,218	Mons	44,360
Nivelles	6,719	Tournai	3,912
Louvain	5,120	Ath	3,036
Antwerp	4,871	Soignies	16,915
Malines	1,984	Liège	63,562
Bruges	521	Huy	7,729
Courtrai	3,721	Verviers	18,080
Ghent	16,451	Thuin	11,106
St. Nicholas	1,970	Waremme	1,582
Alost	2,674	Namuz	32,780
Charleroi	58,648		
Total			345,959

The following divisions were those in which Socialist representatives were elected:

Liège	6	Mons	6
Verviers	4	Namur	1
Soignies	3	Thuin	1
Charleroi	8		
Total			29

On the second ballot the terrified middle class passed over to the Conservative party. A sudden end was thus put to anti-clerical hypocrisy and progressist false pretense. The conflict was henceforth between the united forces of privilege and the dispossessed masses.

Of course the Conservatives had an overwhelming majority in the new Parliament; a greater majority than they ever had before or than they had expected to ever get. But their satisfaction was by no means as great as their success. They feared the new enemy they had to meet. They realized that the parliamentary debates would no longer be a mere oratorical tournament; that corrupt schemes and disgraceful acts could no longer be hidden under the bushel of political compromise; that while they could largely outvote their opponents on every question, they would be lashed most mercilessly with the whip of truth before the whole country; that, in short, there was lightning in the comparatively small Socialist cloud which hung over the chamber, and that, whenever it struck, there would be a roar of thunder all over the land.

But so it was, and it could not be helped. In the words of an American President, it was "not a theory but a condition." How to get out of it was the question; in reply to which the government gently whispered in the long ears of its parliamentary majority, "By brazen audacity."

The new electoral law applied only to parliamentary elections. Under that law the number of votes cast was about 1,800,000, or considerably more than twice the number of actual voters who had to be at least 25 years old besides fulfilling certain conditions of residence, etc. Another law remained to be passed for municipal and communal (or town) elections. An analysis of the vote already polled by the Socialists in October, 1894, showed plainly that if the same conditions were adopted for the municipal as for the parliamentary elections, disadvantageous as the plural system already was to the Socialists, yet these would get by the mere force of their numbers the absolute control of important cities, such as Brussels, Ghent, Charleroi, Mons, Soignies, Liège, Verviers and Namur, and also of many towns of less magnitude. The government was determined to prevent, if possible, such a "calamity." Therefore the Cabinet introduced a bill, in Parliament, which was promptly passed, not, however, before it had been characteristically branded by Anseele, of Ghent, as the "Law of the Four Infamies," for the following reasons:

1.—The voting age was raised to 30 years; which decreased the number of wage working voters in a far greater proportion than it did the number of other people entitled to the franchise, owing to the much higher mortality of the former than of the latter. Besides, an immense majority of the Socialists were men between the ages of 21 and 30. Socialism, indeed, as we see it today, is essentially a movement of the present generation, although it was fathered by a comparatively few of the preceding one.

2.—The required time of local residence was raised to 3 years; a condition which in these days of growing unsteadiness of employment at any one place, was equivalent to a wholesale disfranchisement of the wage workers.

3.—The establishment of 4 classes of voters, according to property qualifications, instead of the three already established by the parliamentary election law.

4.—The granting of 4 votes to each member of the richest class.

Again the question of ordering a general strike came before the general council of the party. The indignation was intense and the masses were no doubt readier than they had yet been for self-sacrifice. But, for this very reason, every member of the council and of the Socialist parliamentary delegation, more considerate of his fellows than of his own popularity, determined to wait until an opportunity had been afforded to the public sentiment of manifesting itself more pacifically, though not less strongly.

And this opportunity came almost instantly. Two seats in the Chamber became vacant by the death of their incumbents, one at Ostend, the other at Thuin. In the Ostend district the Socialists were so weak in 1894 that they had been unable to place a ticket in the field. Now, however, they nominated a candidate and carried on a vigorous campaign, causing a substantial loss of votes to conservatives and liberals alike, and upsetting all previous political conditions. At Thuin, in 1894, they had cast 11,106 votes and elected one candidate. They now contested the vacant seat and obtained at the first ballot 18,111 votes, against 16,083 cast for the clericals and 9,460 for the doctrainaires. At the second ballot, a few days later, against the combination of liberals, doctrinaires and conservatives, their candidate failed of election by only 24 votes, receiving 22,185 as against 22,209 given to his opponent. The significance of this remarkable progress was the greater as Thuin was chiefly an agricultural district.

The parliamentary forces of conservatism did not, however, heed these popular warnings, which, on the contrary, acted upon them as incentives to further reaction. Relying upon the high clergy for moral aid of the most effective sort in combating Socialism, they now proposed to turn over to the educational institutions of the church, as subsidies, a large portion of the public school budget. They did not see that they could thus gain nothing and lose much. The high clergy had long been acquired to them, and it was safe to say that under any circumstances it would remain faithful to the conservative cause. It was not for the lack of means or of privileges that it had found itself unable to arrest the growth of Socialist sentiment. In the lower clergy, directly issued from the proletariat, there were already many signs of sympathy with the economic aims and political tactics of the Socialist movement. On the other hand, any attempt to cripple the public school system would naturally create an intense discatisfaction among the teachers, who constituted a large intelligent and influential body of men, spread, like the church itself, over the whole country. The result could easily be foreseen by any one not so hopelessly blind as a conservative parliament. Many schoolmasters openly became Socialists, and formed a federation directly affiliated with the party. The party itself, through its general council, issued a stirring address to the people, calling for a great demonstration at Brussels in favor of religious freedom and non-sectarian schools. One hundred thousand men responded. They came from all parts of the country. All in vain; the objectionable law was passed.

The year 1895 was also marked by a number of local strikes unprecedented in magnitude and bitterness. Some at least of these occurrences contributed to extend and fortify the economic or trade union organizations of the party. It was actually in that year that the "lock-out" made its first appearance in Belgium, and in the official words of the general council at the national congress of Charleroi in April, 1896, "it did more for the party than any campaign of propaganda had yet done." It certainly developed and intensified, throughout Belgium the feeling of class solidarity. This lock-out took place in an ironworks of Ghent. It lasted three months. It not only resulted in a substantial victory for the employees, but brought into the Socialist union nine-tenths of the iron workers of that city. Moreover, its effect was strongly felt in many other trades of Ghent, such as the textile workers, the wood-workers, the builders, etc., whose aggregate union membership rose in nine months from 2,400 to 9,500. At the same time a Socialist mutual help organization, known as the Moyson League, and numbering many women, attained a membership of 12,452. Progress in the same direction was general in all the manufacturing centers.

Thus reinforced on all sides by constant accessions of wage workers disgusted beyond endurance with the growing despotism of the ruling classes in the political and economic fields, the Socialists met again the enemy at the polls on the 17th of November, 1895. These were the first communal elections under the new law passed for the especial purpose of placing municipal affairs beyond the reach of Socialists by advancing from 25 to 30 years the voting age in this class of elections, giving property owners as many as 4 votes each, and exacting among other voting qualifications such a length of residence as to disfranchise a large proportion of the wage-working and necessarily shifting "populace." The odds were stupendous.

The whole number of communes in Belgium is a little over 2,000, a majority of which are essentially agricultural. The party was able to put up candidates in only 567; but these comprised most of the manufacturing centers.

Despite all the obstacles just mentioned, the party obtained representation in 288 communes, thirty of which were towns of over 15,000 inhabitants. It carried an absolute majority of the seats in 78 Councils. In Brussels, Ghent, Liége and the other great communes, numbering altogether 763,000 inhabitants, the seats were equally divided between the Clericals, the Liberals and the Socialists.

The government had miserably failed to stem the tide with its legislative broomstick. Flushed with victory the Socialists did not rest one moment upon their laurels. Legislative elections were to be held in one half of the parliamentary districts on July 5, 1896. Among these districts were some in which the party was weakest and even entirely unorganized. An overwhelming majority of the urban population was evidently now acquired to the party. Further progress depended in great measure upon its ability to gain a foothold in the rural citadels of conservatism. A special plan of agitation was devised for the purpose, and the campaign was immediately entered upon with incredible activity. Every Sunday numbers of villages were visited by city comrades in family parties apparently bent upon recreation. Acquaintances were struck with the peasants, Socialist songs were sung, leaflets distributed, and arrangements finally made for agitation meetings. When at last the burgomasters undertook to forbid open-air assemblages it was too late; there was always an inn or a barn or a walled inclosure within which the speaker could hold forth if driven out of the public thoroughfare, and his audience was the larger for the excitement caused by official interference. True, the meetings were not always peaceful. Conservative men, men of peace, morality, order and property were apt to resent with insults, and even with blows, any suggestion that all was not peaceful, orderly, moral and legitimate in a system that made property the reward of idleness. Any such disturbance, however, opened more widely the eyes of the poor peasant or farm laborer, warmed his proletarian blood, made him class conscious, and in numberless ways served the cause of Socialism.

Higher still the wave mounted. In 1894, of the parliamentary districts where elections had again to be held in 1896 the party had carried only one—namely, in Namur, where Defnet, associate editor of the Brussels "Peuple," had been elected by a majority of 3,600. In 1896, Defnet was re-elected by a still larger majority, and, while no new seat was gained, the Socialist vote increased enormously, as is shown by the following figures:

	1894.	1896.	Increase.
Brussels	40,000	71,000	31,000
Nivelles	6,500	19,900	13,400
Antwerp	4,800	9,000	4,200
Bruges	500	8,000	7,500
Courtrai	3,600	11,800	8,200
Louvain	5,000	18,000	13,000
Namur (majorities)	3,600	5,000	1,400
Ostend	....	1,900	1,900
Ypres	....	3,300	3,300
Roulers	....	3,300	3,300
Dinant	....	14,900	14,900
Philippeville	....	6,700	6,700
Total	64,000	172,800	108,800

No Socialist candidates were running in 1894 in the districts of Ostend, Ypres, Roulers, Dinant and Philippeville. In 1896, as appears from the above table, these districts cast over 30,000 Socialist votes. The Dinant territory is extensive and almost entirely deprived of railways. The Socialists carried on there a remarkable campaign, meeting at every step violent opposition organized by the clergy—which before their appearance had an entire control of the population—yet finally getting 15,000 votes for their candidates.

It may also be observed that with a vote of 71,000 the Socialists did not elect one candidate in the districts of Brussels. The Clericals carried every seat. The Liberals, who two years before had hypocritically professed so much sympathy for the Socialists and so much hatred for the "common enemy," now ran dummy candidates, certain of defeat, for the sole purpose of preventing a Socialist triumph. They only delayed it, and succeeded in this at the cost of their own existence as a party.

Again, in considering the result the plural vote must be borne in mind. The 71,000 Socialist votes cast in Brussels, for instance, represent probably a majority of the voters of that city, poor men, having only one vote each; whereas the Clericals have each from 2 to 3 votes, and their majority at the polls no doubt represents a minority of the voting population. If this and other considerations be extended to the whole country it seems safe to say that in 1896 the Socialists of all ages, voting and non-voting, numbered very nearly if not quite one-half of the men over 21 years old.

Since then the movement has developed enormously. At the 13th annual congress of the party, held at Ghent on the 18th and 19th of April, 1897, there were 596 delegates representing 489 organizations of all sorts—trade federations, political clubs, educational institutions, mutual benefit societies, co-operative associations, etc.—all, of course, affiliated to the party, and nearly all created by it; each being, within its particular sphere, an active organ of this great organism, the workings of which (including especially the part acted in it by the co-operative associations) are considered elsewhere in a separate monograph. In two days this remarkable congress, imbued with a spirit of proletarian solidarity that left no room for fundamental differences on any subject, settled more questions than could have been disposed of in two years by a middle class parliament, constantly hampered and frequently paralyzed by conflicting interests. Almost entirely composed of those despised, "ignorant" wage workers, that the employing class deems unfit to manage any public or private business, it gave the country an unexampled spectacle of practical ability, and in the aggressive measures it took for further advance along the whole line of battle displayed a perception of detail, a comprehension of integrality, and an accuracy of aim that sent a shiver through the rotten backbone of capitalism. As we close this chapter a parliamentary election is impending in Belgium. We shall see.

The End.

* To be elected on the first ballot a candidate must receive an absolute majority of the votes cast. On the second ballot the contest is between the two candidates who previously received the largest number of votes.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee.

Comrade Teche presided at the meeting held Feb. 8th. Absent Stahl and Matchett with; and Bennett without excuse. The financial report for the week ending Feb. 5th showed receipts to have been $19.15; expenditures, $88.97; deficit, $69.82.

Keinard and Carless reported about their respective agitation tours. Reports are also received from New Bedford, where our Sections try their utmost to fructify the situation created by the strike. They say that their funds are nearly exhausted, and ask for the publication of a call for aid. Resolved to publish the call and appropriate $25 for the agitation in New Bedford. Section Rutland reported that they will enter the municipal campaign; the Section being weak, they ask for a loan, which was granted.

Section St. Louis reported the expulsion of Louis Kober for joining the S. D.

Charters were granted to new Sections in Burlington, Vt., and Florence and La Junta, Colo.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$360.15
Mrs. Ida Klein, Portsmouth, Va.	90
Martin Doehnert, Pueblo, Col.	28
Arbeiter Liedertafel, Meriden, Conn., per R. Thomas	4.15
Total	$365.48

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

Appeal From New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 31.—Comrades, Greeting:—In view of the present industrial crisis in this city, a great many or most of the Comrades of our party will ask: What is New Bedford doing so as to turn the opportunity presented to them on to something of a more tangible and lasting benefit?

The first week of the strike we had Carless and his illustrated lecture. We hired City Hall and filled it with 800 listeners, whose appreciation was manifested by spontaneous outbursts of applause and by three rousing cheers for the S. L. P. We also distributed about 1,000 leaflets and PEOPLES and also sold a number of Socialist works.

The second week we had Comrade James P. Reid, Providence; another full house and an even more enthusiastic meeting, and an extra call upon our literary resources. We are steadily gaining in CLASS-CONSCIOUS PROLETARIANS over into membership with us.

This is the first day of the third week of the strike, and we expect a Comrade from Lynn, probably Malloney, but one sure, to speak in City Hall, and from the results of the previous meetings we look with more than confidence into the future of the S. L. P. movement in New Bedford.

At our weekly Section meeting, Sunday, Jan. 30, we decided to issue an appeal to our Comrades throughout the land to aid us financially to enable us to carry out the propaganda which the opportunity not only affords but demands. I do not want to forget the German Section. All that is done is done by our joint Sections, and we work harmoniously. I am pleased and spurred on to further effort in behalf of the cause as a result.

Will the Nat. Ex. Committee take up this great opportunity and make an appeal throughout the party for aid of all kinds, i. e., literature, speakers, finances, so as to enable us while we are on strike to strike with hand and hammer some telling blows?

The present industrial crisis reveals weak spots; let the Hammer descend in true S. L. P. manner and emphasis, thus dealing a number of blows which may hasten the shattering of King Capital's throne. The cause of Socialism in New Bedford just now is the cause of the nation. Here is our greatest opportunity; our local funds are fast diminishing; who will help? The field is white unto harvest.

We have sufficient funds to enable us to keep this agitation going until help shall reach us. But more agitation would be better, so now in conclusion let the Nat. Ex. Committee take charge of the matter.

Finally, this is not a sudden outburst of enthusiasm with us; it is the product of self-evident reasoning. It has spontaneously forced us to take action such as this. S. L. P. buttons are common; discussions on Socialism and the S. L. P. are to be heard all over.

JAMES T. HANCOCK,
474 Coggeshall st., New Bedford, Mass.

DOCUMENTS FOR FUTURE HISTORY.

Section Greater New York, S. L. P., and the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association.

DOC. I.

At the regular session of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, held at the N. Y. Labor Lyceum, Jan. 29, 1898, the following resolutions were offered by the National Secretary, Delegate Henry Kuhn, from the 27th Ward, Branch 1, Borough of Brooklyn; and were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The Socialist Co-Operative Publishing Association, a body charged with the guardianship of our two national organs, namely, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwarts," and also publishing a daily paper, the "New Yorker Volks-Zeitung," which serves as the local organ of the party; and

"WHEREAS, The said Association has at its last general meeting, held Friday, Jan. 28, 1898, elected as a member of its Board of Directors one Rudolf Modest, a notorious enemy of the Socialist Labor party, a close friend of Anarchist fakir Henry Weissmann, and of the pure and simple fakir Dan Harris; and who, on the very night of his election, on the floor of the Association, advocated tolerance towards the Anarchists in the columns of the "Volks-Zeitung;" and

"WHEREAS, The conduct of the said Association in conferring upon an avowed enemy of the S. L. P. an important position, enabling him to stand to the organs of the party in the relation of a man clothed with the authority of the Association, jeopardizes the best interests of the S. L. P.; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we herewith express our distrust and lack of confidence in the Association, and deem it of utmost importance that the members of our party should be fully informed as to the situation prevailing now in that Association."

DOC. II.

At a called meeting of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, held at the N. Y. Labor Lyceum, Feb. 3, 1898, the following resolutions were offered by Hugo Vogt, Editor of the "Vorwaerts," German national organ of the S. L. P.; and were adopted by 25 votes against 24:

"WHEREAS, The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association is, according to its origin, character and constitution, nothing else than an administrative branch of the Socialist Labor party, clothed, by reason of legal exigencies, with the business function of conducting the publication of the party organs; and

"WHEREAS, Rudolf Modest has for many a year ceased to be a member of the S. L. P., and, by his conduct, in public as well as by his speeches at the meetings of this Publishing Association, has proved himself an enemy of the tactics and of the principles of the S. L. P.; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we recognize as justified the protest of the General Committee of Section Greater New York against the election of Rudolf Modest on the Board of Directors; and

"RESOLVED, That we direct the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors so soon as possible to call a special session of the Association to annul the election of Modest; and

"RESOLVED, That we notify Section Greater New York of this resolution, and at the same time urge it to see to it that the German speaking party members join this Association in larger numbers."

Canada.

TORONTO, Jan. 27th. — Section Toronto, S. L. P., at its last meeting placed upon the order of business THE PEOPLE, so as to keep our official paper prominently before the Comrades, and to point out the benefit they would receive by becoming a reader of the same.

A new Section of the Socialist Labor party of Canada was organized at London, Ontario, on Saturday evening, Feb. 5th, with a strong charter list of 37 members. The Section was formed at the close of a public meeting duly advertised in the London "Daily News," and addressed on "The History and Policy of the Party" by Comrade Henry B. Ashplant.

Illinois.

North Side, Chicago. Meeting of Carl Marx Club II., 380 Larabee street. Speaker, Jul. Vahlteich. Subject, "Thomas Paine." Monday, Feb. 14. Doors open 8 p. m.

Michigan.

DETROIT.—The following call for a meeting is out in this city:

Workingmen! Do you wish to learn the cause of your dependence, the cause of the present hard times, why you are unemployed, and how you can better your condition? If so, attend the grand mass meeting at Albrecht's Hall, corner Chene and Pierce streets, Sunday, Feb. 13th, at 2:30 p. m., under the auspices of the City Committee of the Socialist Labor party. Subject: "How Will Tariff, Money or Tax Affect the People?" English and German speakers will address the meeting.

New York.

Friday evening lectures and discussions, under the auspices of the 12th Assembly District, Socialist Labor party, at Pleasure Palace Hall, 62 Pitt street. Lectures begin at 8 p. m. Admission free. All are welcome. Subject for Friday, 11th "Practical Politics." Lecturer, Hugo Vogt.

NEW YORK.—The regular meeting of the New York Socialist Literary Society was held on Saturday, Feb. 5th, with Comrade Mizikow in the chair. Three applicants for membership were accepted. The Arrangements Committee of the masque and civic ball, which is to take place on Saturday, March 19, reported progress.

Ten members of the S. L. P., five for the Editorial Board and five for the Executive Board, were nominated upon the request of the Jewish Central Agitation Bureau.

Owing to the concert of the "Volks-Zeitung" that will take place on Saturday, our business meeting will be held on Thursday, the 10th inst.

Next Sunday, Feb. 13th, a lecture will be delivered by Comrade I. Bernstein.

S. H. CHRISTENFELD, Sec.

N. Y. CITY.—Under auspices of the Yorkville Agitation Committee, a public meeting will be held at Bohemian National Hall, 321-325 E. 73d street, next Tuesday. Comrade James Allman will lecture. Comrades and residents on the East Side are earnestly invited to attend.

Free lectures by James Allman to be held at Bohemian National Hall, 321-325 E. 73d street, beginning at 8 o'clock p. m.

Feb. 15—"The Ethics of Socialism."

Feb. 22—"The Economics of Socialism."

Mar. 1—"The Co-operative Commonwealth."

Young Men's Socialist Educational Club, 16th Assembly District, S. L. P. Free lectures to the people at the Club

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House, 98 Avenue C. Popular course every Sunday. Programme for February, 1898:

Feb. 6—"The Blessings of Society." Peter Burrowes.

Feb. 13—"Religion or Science." Miss Szeréna Weiss.

Feb. 20—"Old and New Trade Unions." Thomas Hickey.

Feb. 27—"The Proletariat." A. S. Brown.

Scientific course every Wednesday:

Feb. 2—"The Poetry of Socialism." James Allman.

Feb. 9—"Evolution of Society." Lucien Saniel.

Feb. 16—"The Ethics of Socialism." James Allman.

Feb. 23—"The Æsthetics of Socialism." James Allman,

Questions pertaining to lecture will be answered.

Lectures commence promptly at 8 p. m.

Brooklyn Lectures and Discussions on Political, Social and Economic Questions, every Sunday evening, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street.

FEBRUARY PROGRAMME:

Sunday, Feb. 13—"The Good Time Coming." Peter Burrowes.

Sunday, Feb. 20—"A Revolutionary Poet." James Allmann.

Sunday, Feb. 27—"The Situation in China—and Elsewhere." Charles H. Matchett.

All lectures begin at 8 p. m., and occupy about 45 minutes. We invite discussion after each lecture, limiting debaters to six minutes. At 9:45 the discussion will be ended by the closing remarks of the speaker.

YONKERS, Feb. 7.—Section Yonkers has secured a fine large room for permanent headquarters at 36 North Broadway, Yonkers. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening and lectures every Thursday. The lectures are held at Steadman's Hall, 14 Getty Square, as follows:

Feb. 10—"The Æsthetics of Socialism."

Feb. 17—"The Ethics of Socialism."

Feb. 24—"The Economics of Socialism."

March 3—"The Co-operative Commonwealth."

The lecturer is Comrade James Allman, and so far the lectures have been well attended and very instructive.

The last lecture given was on "The Poetry of Socialism." Special reference to Percy B. Shelly was given, and by a remarkable coincidence the same subject was chosen on the same evening for a lecture in the Unitarian Church, in this city, and the minister, Dr. Jas. T. Bixby, called attention to the fact that Section Yonkers, Socialist Labor party, was the first on record to have any of Shelly's poems popularized by setting one of them to music (which was done by Comrade Platon Brounoff). He also advised his audience to secure copies of this song from Section Yonkers. Comrade Allman recited "Down with Slavery" to the audience, and also several other quotations from Shelly's works.

BENNETTS, Secretary.

Buffalo Comrades, Attention!

This Sunday, Feb. the 13th, at 2.30 p. m., the regular monthly joint meeting of all branches, S. L. P., will be held in Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway.

In the evening of the same day Comrade C. Knights will deliver in the same hall, under the auspices of the American Branch, S. L. P., a lecture on political economy. The subject is: "Do the Commodities Exchange According to their Cost of Production?" Free discussion will follow the lecture. Admission free. The lecture will begin at 8 p. m. sharp.

The Buffalo Labor Lyceum Association needs some Comrade, preferably a married and childless couple, to take place of a janitor of the Labor Lyceum. This work in connection with our party home is so far of such nature that it requires only part of the time of the janitor, and Comrades otherwise employed (in shops, etc.) can fill this office as well. For further information and with propositions the Comrades may apply to the Executive Board, which meets in the Labor Lyceum every Sunday at 5 p. m.

Rhode Island, Attention!

Comrades:—You are hereby notified that the regular convention for the nomination of candidates for the April election will be held in Textile Hall, Olneyville Square, on Friday evening, the convention will be called to order at 8 o'clock prompt.

The McKinley wave of prosperity, which has struck the industries of this State with such disastrous results, has prepared the field for vigorous and aggressive Socialist propaganda. Now, when the workers, yet unrecovered from the effects of the panics which characterized the Democratic administration, are wincing under the lash of wage reductions for the folly of voting into power tthe Republican wing of capitalism; now, when the workers have presented to them an object lesson emphasizing the fact that the only change which the working-class can expect from the substitution of one clique of political bunco-steerers for another, a Hanna for a Cleveland, is a change for the worse; now, when the repellant forces are active, weakening the blind adhesion with which the workers have clung to the Democratic and Republican fetiches;—now is the time to bring down the hammer of the S. L. P., and bring it down with a vim.

Never before in Rhode Island have you had such an opportunity presented to you of testifying your devotion to the principles of collectivism; all our previous work has been formulative, preparatory; but now comes the test of your drilling. There is a possibility before you in the coming electoral struggle of winning a solid footing in the field and hoisting the flag of the S. L. P. into a position of prominence that will make it visible to every wage-worker in Rhode Island. Here is the possibility. Are you ready?

The best guarantee that you can offer of the genuineness of your hatred for the present bourgeois regime and of your desire for a more just and orderly arrangement of society will be your presence at this convention, to encourage those having charge of the campaign, to cheer them on in their efforts with the knowledge that they have the support and approbation of their Comrades.

There is a generous enthusiasm kindled by the meeting together of numbers fighting in the same cause. See that this enthusiasm is engendered now when it is needed. Let every Socialist attend.

By order State Committee of Rhode Island.

ANTHONY McDONALD, Secy.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

At the last meeting B. Korn was chairman.

A committee from the Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers requested the use of the label on their product. The request was granted and the Secretary instructed to draw the necessary agreement with firms applying for its use.

Comrade T. B. Hickey detailed his agitation trip through New York State, and found the moulders at Peekskill, Syracuse, Buffalo, etc., in sympathy with the S. T. & L. A., and sympathetic towards forming a trade alliance. The proposition to send an organizer to these places was deferred.

A committee from the Empire City Lodge Machinists presented the facts in the Mc Quilton case and substantiated the claim that the Int. Ass. of Machinists simply attempted to deprive McQuilton from earning a living at Liverpool on account of malice. It was decided to inform the Secretary of the English union as to the facts, and also the W. E. C., S. L. P. The "smiths" here of the I. A. M. were just like the men who stood by Furness—they were always ready to do the bosses' bidding.

Secretary M. Sontheimer, of the German Waiters' Union No. 1 requested a decision in the appeal of Waiters' Alliance Liberty against the findings of D. A. No. 1. The committee having charge of this case was instructed to report at the next meeting.

It was announced that L. A. 1563 proposed to organize a Cigarmakers' Union, and that a meeting would be held for this purpose during the week at the headquarters of the 16th Ass. Dist., S. L. P.

The answer of Typographia No. 7, published in 12 columns of the "Buchdrucker Zeitung" was noticed, and it was considered that the pretended answer of Typographia No. 7 to the unanswerable document of the G. E. B., in the matter of the printers was conclusive evidence that the Anarchist pure and simplers who run and terrorize Typographia No. 7 did not need as much space as they consumed to plead guilty. They could have done so in fewer words and less waste of paper and ink.

To several requests for membership cards the Secretary replied that since the late convention no more cards were issued.

A letter from Philadelphia stated that a Mixed Alliance would be organized on Feb. 6th, and the Secretary was instructed to issue a charter on the application.

A letter from the Pioneer Alliance of Albany, N. Y., showed that members were initiated at every meeting. An agitation is going on among the old pure and simple tailors' union. Last year about this time they had 230 members. At present they number just 10. They requested a speaker, and the Secretary was instructed to correspond further.

Ladies' Waist and Wrapper Makers' Union of New York reported having reorganized and applied for a charter. It was decided to instruct the United Hebrew Trades, D. A. No. 2, to report what had become of the old charter before issuing a new one.

N. Y. Protective Association's D. A. No. 49 announced by letter that the complaint of the People's Orchestra, Union Hill, according to which the Musical Prot. Alliance 1,028 had applied for admission to the K. of L., or that 95 per cent. of its members belonged to the Manhattan Musical Union, was denied. A copy of this letter was to be sent to the complaining union.

Liberty Branch Mine Workers notified the Board that a strike was contemplated by the United Mine workers. The Secretary will remit instructions in accordance with the case.

The next meeting takes place Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 64 E. 4th street.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate M. Sontheimer, of German Waiters' Union No. 1 was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1., S. T. & L. A., and delegate G. Wohl, of Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 was vice-chairman.

Credentials from Section Greater New York, S. L. P., for L. Sanial, S. Berlin and R. Glaser were accepted and the delegates seated.

The Arbitration Committee reported having called upon L. Miller, manufacturer of the "Leroy" Cigarettes relative to the organizing of his employees, and that thus far progress had been made.

The special committee which attended the general meeting of the "Workmen's Educational Society" reported that the arguments used by the members against the proposition to employ union bartenders teemed with personal invectives, denunciations of the C. L. F. and calumnies of its organizations. It was plainly demonstrated, said the committee, that these people cared only for their own personal ideas and were foreign to the necessities, sacrifices and demands of others, the consideration of which were so requisite to the progress of the general labor movement. It was decided to furnish a detailed statement of this case to the affiliated organizations for action.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 reported that its ball last Saturday was a grand success, and was attended by most of the unions of the C. L. F.

Ind. Bakers' Union, Branch 1, reported that they will give their unemployed members one ticket gratis for the Volks-Zeitung Festival and 50 cents spending money. They donated $2 for the Socialist Orchestra, and authorized Boss Schumann to re-use the label.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 reported having received a circular issued by the Musical Prot. Alliance No. 1028, in which it is claimed that they are the only musical body connected with the S. T. & L. A. This claim the union believed to be untrue, as to their knowledge the Carl Sahm Club, Prog. Musical Union No. 1, People's Orchestra, Union Hill, and People's Orchestra, Paterson, also held charters from the S. T. & L. A. The matter was referred to the G. E. B.

Carl Sahm Club reported having accepted 50 tickets for the "Volks-Zeitung" festival.

United Marquetrie Workers will hold an important meeting at 64 E. 4th street on Monday.

Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 reported that the compositors of the "Skand Arbeteren" will be initiated at the next meeting, and the paper will receive the S. T. & L. A. label.

Progress Club reported that the last meeting adopted a constitution and initiated new members. The membership now comprises brewers, gilders, varnishers, waiters, bartenders, machinists, compositors, pressmen and members of the building trades, and a committee is actively engaged in presenting a plan by which the agitation of progressive ideas can be promulgated in these conservative organizations. A committee was elected which will investigate all membership propositions, and a secret ballot will admit or reject.

Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union reported that a committee of the Federated Hebrew Trades called at the last meeting and tried to induce them to leave the C. L. F. They were shown the door. Pursuant to the resolution of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A., granting the union the use of the label, it was decided to have plates made. They further reported that a committee from the Waiters' Alliance Liberty called and requested their influence to be exerted in inducing the lessee of Tammany Hall to employ its members on the evening of the Cigarette Makers' ball in place of the Herbert Association of colored waiters, whose places the German Waiters' Union No. 1 refused to take. A debate ensued, during which a delegate of the Waiters' Alliance Liberty declared that his organization was also friendly to the "Herberts," and would not take their places.

An executive session was then ordered, which lasted one and a half hours. Thereafter the strike of the textile workers at New Bedford was discussed, and the opinion prevailed that these workmen had not progressed, and did not as yet understand that their condition could only be advanced by independent political action. They still followed the Republican or Democratic parties, and even permitted the officers to accept nominations from said parties.

It was decided to renew the subscription for the monthly publication of D. A., No. 11, Chicago, Ill., known as the "Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

The court proceedings at Lattimer were severely criticised, and the neglect to renew the expired bail bond since November of the murderers of workmen condemned. This case plainly showed that the legal machinery was in the hands of the coal barons.

The Secretary announced that it would be of interest to the C. L. F. and affiliated unions to establish a legal bureau as done in D. A. No. 11, and he was instructed to present a plan.

D. A. 49.

The regular meeting of D. A. No. 49 was held on Friday evening, Feb. 4th, at headquarters, 23 Dume street. All officers present.

Credentials received from Tailors' Prog. Union, L. A. No. 11, for Comrades Newman and Greenfield. From Pioneer Alliance for Comrades Vogt and Hickey, which were accepted and delegates obligated.

District Secretary-Treasurer reported that in company with Comrade Hoffman, of L. A. No. 11, he had visited N. S. Woods, clothing manufacturer, of Lafayette and Astor places, who had discharged the pressers. Mr. Wood promised to adjust matters if the men would appear before him and prove the statements they had made to their union against the foreman and a non-union man. It was agreed to have the pressers present the next morning. Comrade Hoffman and the Secretarry called next morning, but the pressers failed to put in an appearance, hence the case was dropped. The Secretary also looked after the interests of the members of Nos. 122, 298 and 2,394, who are involved in a strike with Thomas & Co., who employed a man who had scabbed on the union three different times. Had arranged for a mass meeting in the headquarters of the 35th Assembly District on Monday evening, Feb. 7th. Comrade Vogt will address the meeting, after which a mixed alliance will be organized. Had also arranged for a mass meeting of cigarmakers at the headquarters of the 16th Assembly District, 98 Avenue C, on Thursday evening, Feb. 10th. Recommended that we adopt a uniform system of revenue for the district, as some of the Locals were buying stamps and some paying at the rate of two cents per member a month.

On motion report of Secretary was received and adopted.

It was resolved to adopt the stamp system. A communication was received from the Longshoremen and Seamen's Union of Hoboken requesting speakers for a mass meeting to be held some time during the coming week. Comrade Murphy was appointed to accompany Comrade Hickey to speak at this meeting. Postal card received from L. A. No. 1028 requesting the district to excuse their delegates from attending the meeting as they were all employed.

Communication from Chas. E. Keinistion complaining against the action of Michael Kelly, of the fake D. A. No. 49, and enclosing a copy of a circular sent by Kelly to the John Eichler Brewing Co. Referred to the Executive Board to take action. Circular from L. A. 1028 calling attention to their music. Secretary was instructed to answer it.

Comrades Eckstein, Brower and Greenfield were appointed a Committee on Ways and Means to have the district and its locals fully represented at the next convention of the S. T. & L. A.

Prog. Clothing Cutters, L. A. 68, reported the action of Harry White, of the United Garment Workers, who had virtually sold out the employees of Sweet, Orr & Co. to that concern. The Local also sent a committee to Newburgh to make a thorough investigation. It would be well for the Locals attached here to procure the Newburgh papers and read the letters Harry White had published in them.

N. Y. Shoemakers reported that they had seen in the papers during the past week a statement reported to have been made before the Central Labor Union by Joseph Heaning, a suspended member of their Local, for non-payment of dues, in which he said Comrade Brower was trying to disrupt the branches of the B. S. W. Unions recently established in Greater New York. Referred to the officers of the General Council of Shoemakers to answer.

Pioneer Alliance reported that they were pushing the agitation and soon expected to organize a Local of railroad men, and possibly one of machinists. Also requested the Brooklyn Unions attached to this district to elect delegates to a conference. The object of this conference was to endeavor to organize the clothing cutters and tailors of Brooklyn, as it is shown that the Clothing Cutters' Union attached to the Garment Workers was used merely to further the schemes of political fakirs. The request was granted and the Secretary instructed to send out the call for the conference.

All delegates were instructed to attend the meeting of the Joint D. A.'s on Saturday evening, Feb. 5th. Secretary instructed to notify all Locals to send delegates to May Day Conference.

The Secretary was also instructed to notify the Gen. Ex. Board of the action of Locals attached to D. A. No. 1 who continue to vote upon a question which was settled at the last convention of the S. T. & L. A.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the Bakers and Shoe Lasters' Locals to instruct their delegates to attend the meetings of the district more promptly.

The Goodyear Turn and Welt Shoe Workers reported that they would hold their ninth annual masque and civic ball on Saturday evening, March 12th, at Baumgarten's Military Hall, Brooklyn. Also that they had a public hearing of cause of the trouble in Thomas & Co.'s factory, and after a thorough investigation, in which Mr. Ward was ably defended by the Superintendent of Thomas' factory, Mr. Bloom, the crew decided that Mr. Ward was guilty as charged.

The delegates of this district are instructed to assemble at the Vanderbilt Hotel on Saturday evening, Feb. 12, at 8 p. m., and attend the festival of the Volks-Zeitung, in Grand Central Palace in a body. W. L. BROWER, Sec.

THE DAILY PEOPLE
$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to February 9th, 1898.

$4,575.

The following amounts have been paid down to February 9th, 1898, incl.:

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J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa., $5; C. L. Furman, Brooklyn, N. Y., $10; Andrew McRoden, Marietta, Wash., $10; State Committee S. L. P., Conn., $175 ..... 200.00

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184 William St., N. Y.

1878 **Twentieth Anniversary** 1898

OF THE

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(Lincoln's Birthday)

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Concert to commence at 5 o'clock P. M.

Tickets 25 Cents a Person. **At the Box 50 Cents.**

THE COMMITTEE.

FOR THE 100,000.

(Continued from Page 1.)

a reliable servant, who in the legislative chamber gives his vote to extend the economic power of HIS POLITICAL BOSS and YOUR INDUSTRIAL MASTER.

The Socialist Labor party holds that the laws of nature apply equally to all persons, that all persons must have food, shelter and rest; this being true, he who does not possess the means of supplying those natural requirements must either perish or use the means possessed by others, and he who possesses such means can and will fix the terms upon which it may be used. He who owns the means of life to the exclusion of others owns also the lives of others, therefore the Socialist Labor party demands the unconditional surrender of private capitalism by the substitution of collective ownership by the whole people of all facilities of production and distribution.

Workingmen, do not neglect your class interests by waiting for the Socialist Labor party to become more popular; use your political power as do the class-conscious capitalists; vote the means of production out of possession of your corrupt oppressors' hands.

"He who would be free must himself strike the blow."

BY N. H. STATE COM., S. L. P.

THE MOULDERS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

are at present your feet are on shifting sands. That on the horizon of your lives there is not one ray of hope? Hence the man who says "the union is enough," meaning by "union" the "pure and simple" article, stamps himself as green a thing as ever came out of the woods. Read up, boys, and draw your own conclusions. And they will surely be that you must unite your political with your economic strength, and thus prepare the way for the final form of the labor movement—the welding together of the working class into one great political army of emancipation.

The next thing in order is a National Union of Moulders organized under the banner of new trades unionism—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

A. G.

Socialist Tracts.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms $1.50 per thousand:

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6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
7.—"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."
9.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."
10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages: English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish.
11.—"The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price 1 cent per copy 1,000 copies $5.00.
12.—"Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon. 5 cents a copy.

Send your order to
New York Labor News Co.,
64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

Trades and Societies Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 33

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 32

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 334 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 26

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. 324

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E. 4th St. 341

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 78 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 189

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 23d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 129th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M. 303

WORKMEN'S

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☞ For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers see "Vorwärts".

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The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250,00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 20 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY SIGEL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 8, New York City.

"Skand. Am. Arbetaren."

Our Swedish Party Organ can be had on trial for two months for **10 cents.** Every comrade, who wants to help to push along our cause and who happens to know any Swedes, would do us a great favor by sending in the names and addresses with (or even without) 10 cents. Postage stamps accepted. Let the expected reader pay the price himself if possible, but at any rate send along the name and address.

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